

SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

104th Congress
2nd Session

Vote No. 133

May 22, 1996, 1:31 p.m.
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BUDGET RESOLUTION/Welfare and Random Drug Testing

SUBJECT: Senate Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal years 1997-2002 . . . S. Con. Res. 57. Ashcroft second-degree perfecting amendment No. 4030 to the Kennedy modified amendment No. 4000.

ACTION: AMENDMENT AGREED TO, 92-8

SYNOPSIS: As reported, S. Con. Res. 57, the Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal years 1997-2002, will balance the Federal budget in fiscal year (FY) 2002 by slowing the overall rate of growth in spending over the next 6 years to below the rate of growth in revenue collections. The rate of growth in entitlements such as Medicare, Medicaid, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, and the Earned Income Credit will be slowed. No changes will be made to the Social Security program, the spending for which will grow from \$348 billion in FY 1996 to \$467 billion in FY 2002. Defense spending will be essentially frozen at its present level.

The Kennedy modified amendment would add the following, "Notwithstanding any provision of the committee report on this resolution, it is the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this resolution do not assume the repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act." (Before the amendment was modified, it expressed the sense of the Senate that the provisions in this budget resolution "assume no changes to the Davis-Bacon Act.")

The Ashcroft second-degree perfecting amendment to the Kennedy amendment would strike all after the first word and insert the following, "In recognition of the fact that American workers are required to be drug-free in the workplace, it is the sense of the Congress that this concurrent resolution on the budget assumes that the States may require welfare recipients to be drug-free as a condition for receiving such benefits and that random drug testing may be used to enforce such requirements."

The Ashcroft second-degree amendment was offered after all debate time had expired. However, by unanimous consent, 1 minute of debate was allowed on the amendment.

Those favoring the amendment contended:

(See other side)

YEAS (92)				NAYS (8)		NOT VOTING (0)	
Republican (52 or 98%)		Democrats (40 or 85%)		Republicans (1 or 2%)	Democrats (7 or 15%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (0)
Abraham	Hutchison	Baucus	Johnston	Hatfield	Akaka		
Ashcroft	Inhofe	Biden	Kerry		Feingold		
Bennett	Jeffords	Bingaman	Kohl		Hollings		
Bond	Kassebaum	Boxer	Lautenberg		Inouye		
Brown	Kempthorne	Bradley	Leahy		Kennedy		
Burns	Kyl	Breaux	Levin		Kerrey		
Campbell	Lott	Bryan	Lieberman		Simon		
Chafee	Lugar	Bumpers	Mikulski				
Coats	Mack	Byrd	Moseley-Braun				
Cochran	McCain	Conrad	Moynihan				
Cohen	McConnell	Daschle	Murray				
Coverdell	Murkowski	Dodd	Nunn				
Craig	Nickles	Dorgan	Pell				
D'Amato	Pressler	Exon	Pryor				
DeWine	Roth	Feinstein	Reid				
Dole	Santorum	Ford	Robb				
Domenici	Shelby	Glenn	Rockefeller				
Faircloth	Simpson	Graham	Sarbanes				
Frist	Smith	Harkin	Wellstone				
Gorton	Snowe	Heflin	Wyden				
Gramm	Specter						
Grams	Stevens						
Grassley	Thomas						
Gregg	Thompson						
Hatch	Thurmond						
Helms	Warner						

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

1—Official Business
2—Necessarily Absent
3—Illness
4—Other

SYMBOLS:

AY—Announced Yea
AN—Announced Nay
PY—Paired Yea
PN—Paired Nay

We believe that it is an affront to the American people to make them support the drug habits of welfare recipients. States should have the option of denying welfare to drug addicts, and they should be allowed to use random drug testing of welfare recipients to identify drug addicts.

Those opposing the amendment contended:

The Ashcroft amendment would strike the Kennedy amendment statement in favor of retaining the Davis-Bacon Act. The Davis-Bacon Act requires the Federal Government to pay fair wages to construction workers, who earn an average of \$27,000 per year. Some Senators want to use this budget resolution to eliminate the Davis-Bacon Act. We do not, and thus oppose the Ashcroft amendment.